

**Yuma Daily Examiner**

A Thinking Paper for Thinking People  
Established March 17, 1906  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
Per Year, ..... \$6.00  
Per Month, ..... .75  
Entered at Yuma, Arizona, as second class mail.  
Published daily, except Sunday.

**Arizona Weekly Sentinel**

Established November 1870 by Jas. M. Barney and Judge Wm. J. Berry. Purchased 1875 by John W. Dorrington, who relinquished to W. H. Shorey on July 1, 1911. Published for 44 years without missing an issue.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATE  
Per Year, ..... \$2.00  
Entered at Yuma, Yuma county, Arizona, as second class mail.  
Published Thursdays.

**The Bard Inter-Ocean**

Established January 20, 1911  
SUBSCRIPTION RATE  
Per Year, ..... \$2.00  
Entered at Bard, Imperial county, California, as second class mail.  
Published Fridays.

**DISASTER FOR LIQUOR TRAFFIC ALL OVER THE WORLD**

Twenty years ago, sixteen million persons were living in "dry" territory in the United States. Statewide prohibition was in effect in three states. Elsewhere it was regarded as a doubtful experiment. Nationwide prohibition was unthought of.

Today, 75 per cent of the square miles of the area of the United States is "dry." More than forty-nine million persons are living in "dry" territory. Statewide prohibition has been established in fourteen of our forty-eight states. Elsewhere the people of many towns, townships and counties have decided to dispense with the traffic in alcoholic beverages, under local option. The movement for nationwide prohibition has attained such strength that it is recognized as one of the greatest issues before the entire country. For the first time in history the question has been voted on in Congress, a majority of members of the House of Representatives going on record in favor of the now-famous Hobson resolution prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicating beverages.

Such, in brief, is the story of the bloodless revolution which has been going on in the United States—the wonderful change in public opinion which will eventually make the entire country dry. It is not the result of any increased moral wave. The power which is working for the total abolition of the alcoholic traffic does not rest in the hands of dreamers, fanatics or cranks. The foes of alcohol who are delivering the most effective blows are no long-haired, goggle-eyed reformers such as used to be pictured in the comic sheets. The men and women who make the nation are back of this movement—big employers, manufacturers, professional men, farmers, storekeepers, mechanics, laborers, railroad men—all thinking men and women in every walk of life, who know that the drinking of intoxicants destroys energy, shortens life and is a burden upon American citizenship, filling poorhouses, prisons, hospitals and insane asylums. There is no prejudice about it. There are good men who use intoxicants. The fight is not now against them but against the interests which make it possible for them to get the poison and which exploit them, taking advantage of human nature and capitalizing unnatural appetite.

**A Member of The Rebeccas****A Bad Case of Nasal Catarrh Cured By Pe-ru-na.**

That any case of nasal catarrh can be cured by an internal medicine is denied by some. Only a glance at our files would be necessary to convince any sane person that catarrh can be cured by the internal use of Peruna.

Mrs. Victoria Pickel, of Columbus, is a case of this sort. She had nasal catarrh very badly, and was cured by Peruna. We will let her tell her own story. Mrs. Victoria M. Pickel, 130 E. Mound Street, Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"I have been using Peruna for catarrh, having had a very aggravated case, so bad that it clogged the nasal organs. When I did get the nasal organs opened, the mucus would drop into my throat and make me very sick.

"A friend advised me to take Peruna, and after using four bottles I was cured. I have no trouble now, and am happy to say that I am enjoying the best of health and attending to my lodge duties, being a member of the Rebecca Lodge of Odd Fellows.

"I would recommend Peruna to those suffering with the same obnoxious trouble."

Stock in brewery and distillery companies can hardly be given away since the national House of Representatives took its vote on the prohibition resolution. Some of the most prominent concerns are going out of business, having seen the handwriting on the wall.

Things have changed in Congress. For a long time the liquor interests did not feel that it was necessary to maintain lobbyists in Washington. No attention was paid to the first resolution for nationwide prohibition when it was introduced some years ago. While efforts were still made from time to time to compel interest, the resolutions always went back to the pigeon-hole. But the nationwide movement steadily gained force until there was no escaping it. The majority which was obtained in the House test last week, 197 to 189 votes, exceeded even the expectations of the anti-liquor forces though as a two-thirds vote was necessary for passage, it will not be possible to submit the question to the states this year. It will come up again at the next session and within a few years the amendment to the Constitution is certain to be adopted by the states. Delay cannot help the selfish interests concerned, for every year increases the popular opposition to the traffic.

The majority of the people of this country have banished the saloons from their neighborhoods. Saloons are now concentrated in the big cities, and in the toughest parts of the big cities. The breweries and distilleries have more bar rooms in New York City than there are in thirty-six of the states, and more in Chicago than in all the territory south of Mason & Dixon's line.

The congressmen who voted against the Hobson resolution were from the large cities, where the rich brewers and distillers have their "United Societies" and hold the balance of political power. James R. Mann, the Republican leader of the House, says he is personally opposed to the liquor traffic, but he would not vote for the resolution in its present form. (He is from a big city and he "ducked.") Democratic Leader Underwood championed the opposition to the resolution. He had received the full support of the brewers and distillers in his race for the senate.

There has never been a year as disastrous to the liquor traffic as was 1914, the world over. Complete prohibition was adopted by five states—Arizona, Colorado,

Oregon, Washington and Virginia. The newly-elected legislatures of a number of the other states are "dry." Prohibition under local option laws has been steadily growing and the sentiment is a good indication of what will happen when the question of national prohibition is finally submitted. In Kentucky, one of the greatest producing states of the Union, 106 of the 120 counties now prohibit the sale of liquor.

New forces have enlisted in the fight against alcohol as a beverage. Nearly all the big industries of the country are working for prohibition. The industrial insurance movement has been a big factor. The cost system which all large corporations use has shown that workmen who drink handicap themselves as well as their employers. The health authorities, city and state, are taking an active part in the campaign. Recently the North Carolina board of health passed a resolution condemning the use of all intoxicants on the ground that alcohol is inimical to the public health. The Order of Railroad Employees at its annual convention at Reading, Pa., the other day passed a resolution favoring all legislation, state or national, which has a tendency to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors.

The most sweeping attack the liquor business has had came from Russia, where at one stroke the manufacture and sale of vodka and other alcoholic drinks was suppressed, with results that have been astounding. Not only has mobilization of the Russian army been more complete, but conditions of life and health and business throughout Russia have improved immensely. France has suppressed the absinthe traffic and is considering whether it would not be a wise thing to do the same with other alcoholic drinks. Last spring the German Kaiser declared that his people ought to give up the use of intoxicants and said he would head the movement by giving it up himself. The destructive properties of alcoholic drinks have been brought to the attention of all British soldiers by means of posters signed by the nation's most foremost medical men and military authorities. The action which all the governments have taken to keep intoxicants from their men, because of the war, may result in a great world movement to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale and offering of alcoholic beverages among the people of all civilized countries.

In peace and war, old John

Barleycorn has fallen out of favor. Wherever the problem of waste and loss of life is seriously considered, the traffic in alcoholic drinks is doomed. Common sense is bound to win in the end.

**MISTAKE TO ENFRANCHISE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH**

An attempt to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution and modify the Fourteenth Amendment is to be made in the United States senate. It is reported that James K. Vardaman, the junior senator from Mississippi is preparing to take this action. For twenty years the Mississippi solon has been working to this end and now he is enthusiastic over the prospect that he will soon be able to carry his fight to the floor of the senate.

Senator Vardaman believes the Constitution should be amended so that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race color or previous condition of servitude.

The very fact that many states see fit to ignore this passage, though it stands in the fundamental law of the land, should be enough to condemn it, the Senator believes. He contends that it is unwise to maintain the amendment and he has an array of evidence tending to show that it is a mistake to give negroes the right of the franchise.

When the question is brought up in the senate the debates are pretty certain to be productive of much interesting material.

**REST AWHILE**

O, rest a while, but only for a while; life's business now presses, and the time is short. Ease may the weary of reward beguile; let not the workman lose what he has wrought. Rest for a while, if only for a while; the strong birds tire, and gladly seek their nest. With quiet heart enjoy heaven's quiet smile; what strength has he who never takes his rest?

Rest for a while, though 'tis but for a while; home flies the bee, then requits the hive. Rest on thy staff, walk then another mile; soon will the long, the final rest arrive. O, rest a while, for rest is self-return; leave the loud world and visit thine own breast; the meaning of thy labors thou wilt learn when thus at peace, with Jesus for thy guest.—T. S. Lynch.

Love is life's end! An end but never ending. All joys, all sweets, all happiness awarding. Love is life's wealth (ne'er spent, but ever spending), more rich by giving, taking by discarding. Love's life's reward, reward in rewarding. Thou wilt not learn to live unless thou learn to love.—Spenser.

Gentleness and cheerfulness—they are perfect duties. If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it they are wrong. I do not say: "Give them up," for they may be all you have; but conceal them like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people.—Stevenson.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good. If thou would'st be happy, bring thy mind to thy condition, and have an indifference for more than what is sufficient.—W. Penn.

**SATAN GIVEN A LUSTY WALLOP**

Many congressmen are still finding themselves in hot water because of their vote on the Hobson resolution. In the flood of letters that the representatives are receiving from all sections of the country there is evidence that the public, or a large section thereof, does not understand the exact question at issue. Many a congressman from a prohibition district voted against the resolution because he felt that its passage would mean the bestowal on the federal government of a power that should be vested in the state alone. On the other hand, several of the votes for the resolution came from "wet" territory.

Those favoring the resolution admit that it was far from flawless but they believe a step in the right direction better than no move at all. Petitions by thousands gave evidence that many of the best people of the land favored the measure. One representative in his speech for the measure said:

"If this resolution passes, it will be the lustiest wallop given the kingdom of Satan in many a day."

The sympathy of sorrow is stronger than the sympathy of prosperity.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.—John 15:13.

Give what you have. To some one it may be better than you dare to think.—H. W. Longfellow.

Music is a universal language. Where speech fails, then music begins. It is the natural medium for the expression of our emotions—the art which expresses in tones our feelings which are too strong and deep to be expressed in words.

**LEGAL NOTICE****REPUBLICATION NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
No. 011252  
Non-coal, Yuma Project

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Kunz, of Bard, California, who, on August 18, 1910 made homestead entry, No. 011252, for Farm Unit "V" (NE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Section 33, Township 15 S., Range 23 E., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, on the 10th day of February 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Alfred G. Titsink, William Helser, James F. Medberry, George H. Mehring, all of Bard, California.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.  
Bard (Cal.) Inter-Ocean, five weeks; first publication, Dec. 25, 1914.

**LEGAL NOTICE****NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
No. 08186  
Non-coal, within Yuma Rec. Project

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, Dec. 6, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Dwight Clouser, of Bard, California, who, on March 2, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 08186, for SE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  (Farm Unit "F"), Section 5, Township 16 S., Range 23 E., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Calif., at 2:00 o'clock p. m., on the 20th day of January, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles A. Winters, Charles Hoppe, W. E. Hale, John O. Plumley, all of Bard, California.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.  
Bard (Cal.) Inter-Ocean, five weeks; first publication Dec. 11, 1914.

**LEGAL NOTICE****NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
No. 08372

Yuma Project—Non-Coal  
Subject to the provisions of the act of June 17 1902, (32 Stat., 388)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California, Dec. 23, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Silas F. Nice, of Bard, California, who, on April 2, 1910, made homestead entry, No. 08372, for Farm Unit "A" (NE $\frac{1}{4}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Section 7, Township 16 S., Range 23 E., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:00 a. m., on the 8th day of February, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Robert H. DeLap, George W. Snyder, H. A. Berryman, all of Bard, California, and Duane Bennett, of Los Angeles, California.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.  
Bard (Cal.) Inter-Ocean, five weeks; first publication, Jan. 8, 1915.

**LEGAL NOTICE****NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
No. 011419

Non-coal, within Yuma Rec. Project

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, Dec. 6, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Winters, of Bard, California, who, on Sept. 17, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 011419, for NW $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$  (Farm Unit "M"), Section 5, Township 16 S., Range 23 E., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Calif., at 9:00 o'clock A. M., on the 20th day of January, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas Fisher, John A. Plumley, Dwight Clouser, John A. Plumley, all of Bard, California.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.  
Bard (Cal.) Inter-Ocean, five weeks; first publication Dec. 11, 1914.

**LEGAL NOTICE****IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF YUMA COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA**

In the matter of the estate of Herbert G. Locke, deceased—Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not Be Made.

It appearing in this Court, by the petition this day presented and filed by Charles H. Locke, administrator of the estate of Herbert G. Locke, deceased, that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent to pay the debts of decedent and the expenses and charges of administration;

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED BY THIS COURT; That all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the court-room of said Court, at the Court House, in the city of Yuma, Yuma County, State of Arizona, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said administrator, to sell so much of the said real estate as shall be necessary and that a copy of this order be published four successive weeks in the Arizona Sentinel, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the said County of Yuma.

Dated December 18, 1914.  
FRANK RAXTER, Judge.  
Arizona Sentinel, five weeks; first publication, Dec. 24, 1914; last publication, Jan. 21, 1915.

**LEGAL NOTICE****NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
No. 012269  
Non-coal, within Yuma Rec. Project

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, Dec. 6, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Plumley, of Bard, California, who, on Febr. 14, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 012269, for NE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$  (Farm Unit "L"), Section 7, Township 16 S., Range 23 E., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., on the 20th day of January, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles A. Winters, Dwight Clouser, Thomas Fisher, Bernice McCracken, all of Bard, California.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.  
Bard (Cal.) Inter-Ocean, five weeks; first publication Dec. 11, 1914.